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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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Government Speculation in Agricultural Products

1. Although farmers are no longer required to supply milk to the State as part of their agricultural quotas, they are obliged to sell whole milk in excess of their personal needs to the State collection centers. Prices are fixed at 0.50 to 0.80 leva per liter, according to the butterfat content. This milk is then skimmed and resold at 3.50 leva per liter.
2. At Sofia, many women protested this practice vigorously. Following this, a report appeared in the press that this milk, although having been skimmed, still "had not lost any of its vitamin content."

Shipment of Goods to the USSR

3. The major part of Bulgaria's agricultural products and subsoil resources are sent arbitrarily to the Soviet Union without any compensation by the USSR. Bulgarian uranium ores are sent to the USSR, as well as rice wool, ferrous ores, coal, petroleum, and tobacco.
4. Bulgarian families have already been told that they will not be able to buy coal for heating purposes this winter.
5. It is said that the petroleum extracted from the deposits recently discovered in the Shabla, Kavarna, and Provadiya areas is the exclusive property of the USSR. These deposits are part of the Soviet oil fields of the Caucasus, extending under the Black Sea.
6. In early 1953, almost all of Bulgaria's tobacco was shipped to the USSR without having been processed. This caused much unemployment in the tobacco processing industry. In fact, during the 1 May parades in Plovdiv and Khaskovo, workers carried signs reading "We want work," rather than the usual praises of the Soviet Union. On 10 May, Minister Yugov, a former tobacco processing worker, was called

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-2-



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in to stop the dispute in these two cities. When he intervened, the workers protested violently. The resulting riots were put down by the police, killing one worker in Plovdiv, two in Khaskovo, and wounding about 50 others.

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